

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. S. HARRIS, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY.
One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
One year, with Sunday.....14.00
Six months, without Sunday.....6.00
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THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Strand.PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
des Capucines.

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Third and Jefferson streets.ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot
and Southern Hotel.WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Exhibit
House.Telephone Calls.
Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242HARRISON, Hovey and Harmony. What
more could we want?GENERAL HOVEY'S nomination is most en-
thusiastically received all over the country.We think the best thing the Democracy
could do would be to withdraw Mr. Bynum.That ticket grows more symmetrical and
charming the more it is looked at. It is really
a gem.INDIANAPOLIS is illustrated by Harper's
Weekly of this week. The representations
of the public buildings are very good.The Democrats have found out that Gen-
eral Hovey used to be a member of that ex-
ecrable organization, and is a free-trader.
Why not make the election unanimous, then?The worst charge the Democratic press have
yet trumped up against General Hovey is that
he was once a Democrat. There are massive
intellects in charge of Democratic politics just
now.The Albany (N. Y.) Times, a Democratic
journal which is opposed to Cleveland, is caus-
ing the thick-and-thin members of that party
much trouble. It tells too many family se-
crets.The one Democratic newspaper in Colum-
bus, Mr. Thurman's home, has become inde-
pendent since that gentleman's nomination.
There seems too little magnetism in the ban-
danna at close range.The delay in the arrival of the City of New
York is annoying, but nothing serious need
be apprehended. It is the first trip of the
new ship, and a derangement of the ma-
chinery in some detail is by no means an
impossibility.If New York can do nothing else for its
poor, it can burn them to death, and is pro-
ceeding with its work of incineration at a rate
that disposes of a baker's dozen of men and
women a week on an average. This is less ex-
pensive and troublesome than to examine ten-
ement houses carefully, and to compel the
owners to provide fire escapes.The local issues as defined in the Repub-
lican platform are of such importance and of
such personal interest that the State might
be carried upon them without reference to
national questions. The gerrymandering,
the tally-sheet forgeries, the infamous proceed-
ings of the Democratic members of the late
Legislature, and the corrupt management of
the benevolent institutions are matters that
come home to every resident of Indiana, and
would, of themselves, doubtless bring about
the needed political revolution.The Journal has before said, as emphatically
as it knew how, that the streets of Indian-
apolis should not be made the plaything of
contending corporations. The laying of four
tracks on any street in the city is an outrage,
and for the Council to charter another
company to come in and add to the
confusion, under the circumstances, is utterly
indefensible. The companies now here are in
court; their rights will be legally determined,
speedily, it is to be hoped; and in the mean-
time, the streets should be preserved against
absolute confusion, so that the people may
be able to use them with some degree of
convenience and safety.There seems to have been a concerted
movement, the headquarters of which were in
the office of the New York World, so far as
can be traced, to flood the country with the
rumor that General Harrison was contem-
plating a withdrawal from the presidential
canvass. The rumor was published in the
World, in the Courier-Journal, in the Detroit
News and other papers simultaneously, each
and all of which should have been ashamed of
so disreputable a piece of journalism. The
wits of the forgers and liars of the Democratic
party have been strained ever since the Chi-
cago nomination to invent some story or other
that would arrest the tidal wave of desertion
from Cleveland to Harrison. This last ro-
back was the feeblest and the most dishon-
orable of any yet coined.The expression "Usurper Robertson," in a
convention note in yesterday's Journal, was
not intended to cast any reflection upon the
Lieutenant-governor; but, on the contrary, to
make honorable the epithet the Democrats had
invented, without effect, to imply doubt of
his title to the office to which he was so tri-
umphantly elected in 1886. The note was
written to call attention to the stalwart and
unyielding support given the Lieutenant-gov-
ernor by the delegates from his own con-
gressional district, a support which was com-
plimentary to him as a man and a candidate,
and emphasized the strong belief in his abil-ity and availability of those who knew him
nearest and best. The Journal's regular con-
vention report showed that Mr. Hanna, rep-
resenting Colonel Robertson and his friends,
united in the movement whereby General
Hovey's nomination was made unanimous.

THE STATE TICKET.

The sober second thought of Republicans
confirms their sober first thought as to the ex-
cellence of the ticket nominated on Wednes-
day. Political conventions do not often make
fatal mistakes, but they do not always show
the highest wisdom. In this case, if the gen-
eral judgment and approving sense of the
party are a criterion, the convention did show
the highest wisdom. The nomination of
either of the four other avowed candidates
before the convention after Governor Porter
was withdrawn would have been a good one.
Robertson, Chase, Cumback or Steele would
have made a good candidate, a winning race
and a good Governor. But without enter-
ing into comparisons or weighing individual
merits in apothecaries' scales, there seems to
be no doubt that in the present frame and
temper of the public mind General Hovey is
decidedly the strongest man who could have
been nominated. He is old enough to date
from a former generation. His public service
in ante-war times, in the convention that
framed the present Constitution and upon the
Supreme Bench shows how long he has stood
among the foremost men of the State. His
military record is not only invulnerable but
in the highest degree brilliant. He was one
of the great soldiers of the war. His public
service since the war has been such as to
test his capacity and enlarge his experience,
and there will be an eminent propriety in
rounding out his career by electing him Gov-
ernor of the State in which he was born five
years after its admission to the Union. As
lawyer, advocate, judge, soldier, diplomat,
Congressman and accomplished man of affairs,
he possesses every element and requisite of a
strong candidate, and will make a brilliant
and successful campaign. The rest of the
ticket fits the head. It is strong at every
point, and each individual will contribute his
due share to the vigor of the canvass and suc-
cess of the ticket. No nominating conven-
tion ever more eminently deserved the thanks
of the party than the one which has placed
this excellent ticket in the field. It is Chi-
cago over again.

GOVERNOR PORTER.

If Democratic hopes in this State are at all
dependent on making political capital out of
Governor Porter's course relative to the gov-
ernorship, or the failure of the convention to
nominate him, they are in hard lines, indeed.
The episode, from beginning to end, is credit-
able to the party. The strong desire for Gov.
Porter's nomination grew out of the belief
that he was, all things considered, the best
and most available candidate, and that his
character and popularity would contribute to
the success of the ticket. There was no feel-
ing that General Harrison could not himself
carry the State, or that he needed anybody to
pull him through. No Republican in Indiana
has, for a moment, entertained such an idea,
and Governor Porter himself very appropri-
ately characterized it in a recent speech to the
railroad men, when he said: "I have known
General Harrison for a great many years, but
I have never known the time when anybody
had to pull him through."On the other hand, Governor Porter's re-
asons for declining the nomination were purely
personal, and based on considerations of what
he regarded due to himself and to others
who had partially shaped their action on what
he had said. No friend of Governor Porter
doubts that he was actuated by the most hon-
orable motives, and the imputation to him of
any other is an insult. He has given every
assurance that could be asked or desired of
his interest in the success of the party this
year, and of his purpose to do his full share
of campaign work. The same regard for his
integrity and the sense of honor that held
him so firmly to his declaration of the nomi-
nation for Governor will hold him with equal
strictness to his promise to take the stump
for Harrison. The Democratic papers which
are chuckling because he adhered to his re-
fusal to accept the gubernatorial nomination
will not be able to extract much comfort
from the way he will keep the other promise.To quote his words again, "There is no feud
between me and General Harrison. I will
support him zealously and heartily in this
canvass."

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
It is asserted that Germany has a high pro-
tective tariff and that wages there are lower
than in England, where free trade prevails.
Is this, and if so, why?
W. E. C.SHERIDAN, Ind.
In 1879 Germany adopted a new protective
tariff, and with excellent results. Thus in
January, 1879, statistics of 320 iron-works
and machine-shops showed that they em-
ployed 151,582 hands whose monthly wages
were \$2,280,375, while in January, 1884, the
same establishments employed 202,888 hands
and paid them wages amounting to \$3,-
468,024 per month. In four years of pro-
tection the number of workmen employed in
these establishments increased 33 per cent,
and the aggregate of wages 52 per cent a
month. The average rate of wages of all
workmen increased in four years from \$15.04
to \$17.17 per month. The results of protec-
tion in Germany have been very remarkable.
Wages are still lower there than in Great
Britain, but they are steadily appreciating.
The laboring social conditions in Germany
differ materially from those in England, and
there are other elements to be considered be-
side protection. But statistics show that the
condition of labor and the rate of wages in
Germany have been greatly improved by pro-
tection, which has at the same time contrib-
uted largely to developing the resources of
the country and to unifying the Empire polit-
ically.Prince Bismarck is generally credited with
being a wise and sagacious statesman. In his
speech before the German Reichstag, recom-
mending the adoption of a protective tariff,
he said:
"The success of the United States in material
development is the most illustrious of
modern times. The American Nation has not
only successfully borne and suppressed the
most gigantic and expensive war of all history,but immediately afterward disbanded its army,
found work for all its soldiers and marines,
paid off most of its debt, given labor and
homes to all the unemployed of Europe as
fast as they could arrive within its territory,
and still by a system of taxation so indirect
as not to be perceived, much less felt. Be-
cause it is my deliberate judgment that the
prosperity of America is mainly due to its
system of protective laws, I urge that Ger-
many has now reached that point where it is
necessary to imitate the tariff system of the
United States."

MR. BYNUM'S LIBEL ON INDIANAPOLIS.

There is an irreconcilable difference be-
tween Mr. Bynum's statement of what he
said in his Atlanta speech, and the Atlanta
Constitutionalist's report. Compare them:
WHAT MR. BYNUM SAID
NOW.
I described Indianapolis
in glowing terms,
per great advantages
and prospects, her nat-
ural gas, her railroads,
her perspective and
rapid growth. In fact,
I gave her "a good send-
off."ATLANTA CONSTITUTIONALIST'S
REPORT OF MR. BYNUM'S
SPEECH.
"In my own city we
of every kind of man-
ufacturing, and every one
of them have increased
their output until we
have a surplus, and have
to seek foreign markets.
In eight months we can
consume in our city
year. As a consequence,
the factory hands are
turned out of work for
four months to starve.
At the end of a year a
laborer is doing well if
he is even. When he is
out of work he is out of
money. His grocer will
not credit him."This is not mere verbal difference or change
of expression. It is a fundamental difference
of argument and ideas. There is not the
slightest resemblance in Mr. Bynum's state-
ment to the contemporaneous report, and vice
versa. There is nothing in any other part
of the Constitutionalist's report to indicate that Mr.
Bynum "described Indianapolis in glowing
terms," or that he referred to the city in any
other connection than the foregoing. More-
over, the foregoing extract fits exactly with
his line of argument extolling free trade and
decrying the effects of protection, while any
glowing description of Indianapolis would not
fit in the rest of his speech at all. Mr.
Bynum would have the public believe that
the Constitution not only failed to get his
language, but his ideas, his meaning and his
argument, and turned a glowing eulogy of
the city into an elaborate attack upon its in-
dustries and workmen. Mr. Bynum makes a
very heavy draft upon the credulity of the
public.THE FOLLOWING PLANK IS A PART OF THE NORTH
CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM:"Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor
and will never cease to demand the uncondi-
tional abolition of the whole internal-revenue
system, as a war tax, not to be justified in
times of peace; as a grievous burden to our
people and a source of annoyance in its practical
operations."North Carolina Democrats have either failed
to receive instructions from headquarters or
are out of harmony with their party and do
not care who knows. It can hardly be that
they are unaware of the embarrassment this
resolution may cause to orators of their party,
who are telling Northern audiences that the
internal-revenue resolution in the Chicago
platform means "free whisky."GENERAL HOVEY was a Democrat, but he
was a loyal man, and he left his Democracy
on the field of battle, where so many of the
brave and honorable men both served their
country and changed their politics. John A.
Logan was a Democrat when General Hovey
was. Did that fact injure the Black Eagle in
the estimation of the Republican party or
of the people?

A KANSAS RATIFICATION.

No wonder Kansas is a Republican State. Any
State would be when the people "ratify" they do.
They had a Republican rally the last day
of August in the city of Lawrence, which
cast into the shade the achievements of party
patriots further East, who flatter themselves
that they have done wonders when they have
given two or three hours to their country. At day-
break guns were fired in Mound Valley, and
the salutes were just in time to greet the first ar-
rivals from the surrounding country. In the
middle of the forenoon an immense procession
was formed, which moved about town like an
army with banners. The banners they carried
were numerous, and bore a great variety of
appropriate sentiments, as for instance:
"Tariff off, 50,000,000 sheep for sale."
"GROVER CLEVELAND, Agent.""Give us Ben, honest Ben,
Morton too, and then,
Goodbye Grover."
"Your day is over.""Cleveland takes on Decoration day,
Harrison is not but a day."One banner had a picture of Ingalls shielded
by a snowfall chopping down a tall eucalyptus
tumbling into the Wabash. After parading
until they were tired, the crowd adjourned to a
grove and had dinner, after which speech-mak-
ing began, and lasted till 6 o'clock. So interested
and enthusiastic were the people that a heavy
shower of rain did not disperse them or cool
their ardor. After a brief intermission, oratory
began again, and lasted until 11 o'clock, though
even then there were calls for more. There is
every reason to believe that Mound Valley will
cast a majority of its votes for Harrison and
Morton.Gas mixed with air used for running the en-
gines in the Westchester, Pa. electric works,
and with larger machines for mixing and pro-
ducing the gas it is believed that enough power
can be obtained to drive locomotives with train
at a much less cost than with coal. Experi-
ments are now being made to that end. All in-
dications point to the fact that gas, either nat-
ural or manufactured, is to be the fuel of the
future.The cyclone business has not been very brisk
this season, but the one reported from Kansas
where the feathers were stripped off of chickens,
the husks off of corn, and tombstones blown out
of sight, makes up for the previous lack in this
direction.It is rumored now that the delay of Cleve-
land's letter of acceptance is owing to the fact
that it has been sent to England for inspection.
He wants to be sure that he is giving satisfac-
tion to the free-trade statesmen over there.This is the week for the August meteor, and
"shooting stars" can be seen at any moment in
the evening sky. The principal display is ex-
pected to-night, when the densest part of the
meteor stream will be crossed by the earth.The Boston Transcript thinks that in this
base-ball days it is better for the office to see
the man, for the office knows just where to find
him, whereas it is not always so easy for the
man to find the office.A good many campaign rhymes can be made
with Harrison, Hovey and Chase as a basis, but
the Journal will not discount the work of the
poets by giving them away.To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Please inform me what steps I must take to
get into the postal service, and oblige.
CHARLES HILL, Aug. 8, 1888. J. W. LEE.Civil-service examinations are held at stated
times in Indianapolis. Write to the secretary ofthe examining committee at the Indianapolis
postoffice. If you desire an appointment under
the present administration, it will most likely
be necessary for you to join the Democratic party
before undergoing examination.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Democratic campaign seems to be largely
devoted to bragging thus—Boston Herald (Cleve-
land).
SHERIDAN was Roscoe Conkling's choice for
President. That was less than six months ago,
and now both of these men are dead.The New Haven Register, the leading Demo-
cratic paper in Connecticut, frankly says that
"The chances to win in Connecticut are against
the Democrats."THE Democrats slandered Lincoln, Grant and
Garfield just as villainously as they do General
Harrison. Lincoln, Grant and Garfield were
elected.—Detroit Tribune.In a word, the best objection to the Mills
bill is that it proposes a tariff for revenue on
the North with incidental protection for the
South.—Philadelphia Inquirer.THE Republicans in California are in earnest
this year. A recent convention was held in that
State recently, lasting two days and a half, dur-
ing which time not a single delegate left his
post.THE columns of political items in the New
York Press are so filled with the names of Demo-
crats deserting the free-trade party that they
contain but little else of interest.—Chicago
Journal.THE St. Louis Republic (Dem.) comment-
ing on General Fisk's letter of acceptance, gen-
erously thinks that it shows him to be patriotic
and deserving of a large Republican vote in the
doubtful States.JACOB HOOKS, a leading Democrat and builder
of Skaneateles, N. Y., has raised a Harrison
and Morton pole in that town, with the aid of
seventeen other Democrats, all of whom will
vote the Republican ticket.A MILLION Democratic tracts will be sent out
to-morrow, and as they go on their sad mission
throughout the land, these tracts can be plainly
tracked by the merry flippers they leave behind
them.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.WE are not learning so much about Mr. Cleve-
land being stronger than his party as we were a
short time ago. Has the party been strengthen-
ing or is Mr. Cleveland suffering from the enervat-
ing influences of dog days?—Peoria Transcript.DR. BROOKS, who prayed that the Union forces
would be defeated, is now praying for the defeat
of the Republicans. There is no evidence that
the Doctor has any more influence with the Al-
mighty now than he had twenty-five years ago.
—Peoria Times.EVEN the Democratic leaders are being con-
verted. At first they said they were free-
traders, now they call themselves "anti-protec-
tionists," and about election time they will be
"protectionists." Public opinion is a great
educating force.—Brooklyn Standard Union.MR. JOHN D. SANDERS writes that the Lin-
coln club, at Dana, Vermont county, which
was reported in the Sentinel to be dying out, is
in a flourishing condition, and doing active
campaign work. He also writes that there is
such a man in the locality as Cork, who assumed
to be the Sentinel's informant.A REPUBLICAN national committeeman is
looking over North Carolina, and his report will
decide what will be done towards carrying that
State. Congressmen Gear, of Iowa, Fayson, of
Illinois, and other leading Republicans will de-
liver tariff speeches at the request of the North
Carolina Farmers' Alliance this month.We don't hear so much loud talk nowadays
about disciplining the Democrats who didn't
think the Mills bill judicious, drumming them
out of camp, forcing them to go where they be-
long. The moderating free-traders are not
nearly so bumptious and truculent, now that
the light has begun, as they were beforehand.
—Harford Courant.THE New York Saloon Journal and the St.
Paul Brewer's Gazette are doing their best to
defame Cleveland and Thurman. And yet the
Democratic press howl about the Republican
party being for free whisky. Maybe these Pro-
hibition journals don't want it free. Possibly
they prefer low license and 15 cents a drink.
—Chicago Tribune.THE Albany Times (Dem.) says that the
Democratic effort to belittle Harrison by call-
ing attention to the Blaine demonstration is
mighty poor politics, and suggests that it would
be better if the Democrats should pick out some
man of their own party and have him create a
similar demonstration. There was a time when
a dozen Democrats would be available for such
a purpose.ONE of the delegates to the Democratic na-
tional convention was overheard to say, on the
corner of Sutter and Kearny streets, a few
evening since, as follows: "We do not expect
to carry California or, indeed, any of the Pacific
States. What we want is to get out of this
city and country; we don't want any of the
federal offices, anyhow, and we are going to go
after this city."—San Francisco Wasp.THE Cleveland Leader doesn't have a very
high opinion of the senior Senator from Indiana.
It says: "The most arrant and blatant dema-
gogue in this country is D. W. Voorhees, of In-
diana. He is as dishonest as a politician, and
politically as a common thief. Nobody but a petty
rascal in politics would abuse himself as
'Voorhees did at Terre Haute the other day,
on the occasion of opening the Democratic cam-
paign in Indiana."THE Boston Herald, a Cleveland supporter,
puts this disagreeable question to the railway
magnates who constitute the working major-
ity of the Democratic campaign committee: "It
is stated that Candidate Morton, immediately fol-
lowing his nomination for the vice-presidency,
resigned his directorship in both the Canadian
Pacific and the Illinois Central roads. Now, can
some of the leading Democratic campaign man-
agers afford to do this?"THE Nebraska State Journal thinks that
President Cleveland ought to write his Thanks-
giving proclamation now, and postpone his let-
ter of acceptance until some time near the mid-
dle of November, because it will go a little hard
to write a ringing Thanksgiving document after
the election, while he could let himself loose on
a letter of acceptance that didn't care how many
fools it hit, subsequent to the declaration of the
vote for electors in the several States.HON. THOMAS J. CARRAN, of Cleveland, O., a
leading politician of that city, has been making
a tour through California. Speaking of the po-
litical situation there he says: "Democrats make
no pretense of carrying the State, and when ap-
proached by the subject they are usually very
kind, and say that California is a Republican State anyhow."
Well-informed Republicans estimate that the
party will have at least 15,000 majority in the
State, and will have no difficulty in carrying the
entire Pacific slope.THE young ladies of Virroqua, Wis., have
formed a club and adopted a constitution with
the following preamble:
We, the young women of Virroqua, believing that
the first concern of all good government is the virtue
of the citizenry, and the purity of the party of their
homes; and believing that the Republican party cor-
dially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed ef-
forts for the promotion of temperance and morality,
do, in order to form an effective organization by
which we may give to the Republican party our heart-
felt sympathy and earnest support, agree to this con-
stitution for the Young Women's Republican Club of
Virroqua.WILL PLEASE HIM.
New York Mail and Express.
The greater the demonstration to Mr. Blaine
the more will General Harrison be delighted,
and because he admires Mr. Blaine and because
he rejoices in anything that will tend to increase
the already strong enthusiasm of Republicans for
all their leaders, and to add to existing party
sympathy, he will cheerfully agree to this con-
stitution for the Young Women's Republican Club of
Virroqua.FISK'S Letter.
New York Mail and Express and misdirected rhet-
oric in General Fisk's letter of acceptance that
there is of logic, or of fairness to the only party
that has ever achieved any practical temperance
reform in this country.Nothing Like It.
New York Mail and Express.
No candidate for the presidency ever received
more attention and honors than General Har-
rison has received since his nomination.Striving Up Its Party.
If the Democratic campaign shall "slumber"
much longer it may be found that the party will
be hard to arouse in November.

THE EFFECT OF FREE WOOL.

What Woolen Manufacturers Say of the
Probable Result of the Mills Bill.It Would Destroy the Wool-Growing Industry
and Greatly Cripple Home Manufactures
—Its Effects in the Interior States.A leading free-trade paper recently made the
following assertion:
"There is not a woolen manufacturer in the
United States who does not know that, with the
Mills bill a law, our woolen employers would
double their wages, pay larger profits to capital,
and relieve the woolen consumers of the coun-
try—which embrace the whole people—of at
least \$120,000,000 annually for the necessities of
life."Another free-trade paper said:
"The woolen manufacturers know perfectly
well that free wool would be nothing what free
hides have proved to the leather industry,
however, because they fear that if they demand
they might make, or any precedent they might
establish in lowering duties on raw wool might
be maintained hereafter in securing a reduc-
tion of the tariff on manufactured woolen
goods."In order to ascertain the real views of men en-
gaged in the business the Journal addressed let-
ters to a number of woolen manufacturers, call-
ing their attention to the foregoing and asking
them to state briefly what, in their opinion,
"would be the effect of the repeal of the duty on
wool upon the wool-producing and woolen manu-
facturing industries of this country; also, the
probable benefit, if any, to the people in the way
of reduced price in woolen goods."To this inquiry the following replies have been
received. Henry W. Barret & Co., proprietors
of the Eclipse woolen-mills, Louisville, Ky., say:
"The woolen manufacturers of the United
States know that without protection to the wool-
raiser, the industry is destroyed. Under the
protection afforded the industry since 1867 the
supply in the United States has grown to nearly
equal the consumption, except in carpet wools,
of which we produce little.""Under protection the weight of the fleeces has
increased to 6 pounds in 1887 from 2.65 in 1850,
and the quality improved to equal the wool pro-
duced anywhere. With the increase in wool
production, the price has diminished, and en-
dowed manufacturers to reduce the cost of their
goods.""Free trade means the destruction of the wool
industry, and dependence of our manufacturers
on foreign countries, and that means high
prices abroad.""Sheep husbandry for many years has been
profitable to our farmers, their wool produc-
ing them over seventy million dollars an-
nually. In addition to which several millions
dollars are realized from the mutton. This
money remains in our country and enters into
general circulation. In our opinion free wool
will be to the advantage to the manufacturer.""We believe that the extension of the free list,
as proposed by the Mills bill, is the beginning
of a system of free trade warfare against our
manufacturers—the first blow being struck at
raw materials, to be followed by a combined
assault on manufactures.""Full protection to both raw materials and
manufactures insures the extension of both in-
dustries, a lowering of the price of both, and
prosperity to our country. The passage of the
Mills bill means restricted employment, reduced
wages and unremunerative capital."R. P. Gettys, Knoxville woolen-mills, Knox-
ville, Tenn.: "We are doing very well under
the existing condition of things and are willing
that they should continue."W. A. Hedden & Co., proprietors of the New
Albany hosiery-mills, says: "The Mills bill
has been a serious injury to the woolen interest
in all its branches as all connected with it know
to their sorrow. The wool production steadily
increased until the tariff reduction of 1883 went
into effect. Since then it has steadily de-
creased, falling from 337,000,000 pounds per
annum to less than 300,000,000. Making wool
free would only accelerate the downward course
of the industry, and would have the effect of
a foreign market for their main supply. This
would be a serious detriment and would un-
dermine a great many manufacturing concerns
which would then, who would profit from free
wool. The farmer would not, because taking 10
cents a pound off the purchasing power of
his wool would mean a loss of 10 cents, and the
price of goods would only be lowered about 10 per
cent, varying of course according to weight and
fineness. Any farmer can weigh the woolen
goods in his house and make his own calculations.
This leaves him 25 per cent out of pocket.""Mr. Edward Atkinson, who is undoubtedly an
authority, says 5 per cent. is fully as much as cap-
tivity of goods. Suppose the farmer gives up his
5 per cent. for 5 per cent. entirely, the farmer
will still be 20 per cent. worse off. The only
other chance for reduction is in labor. To make
the farmer even this would have to be done.
By referring to Mr. Atkinson's estimates of the
cost of the living expenses of a New England
operative we find that food, fuel and rent are 75
per cent. of his total outlay. Since wages are
10 per cent., and clothing of all kinds 15 per
cent. No one expects food, fuel or shelter to be
cheaper than it is now. The tariff reformers
are cheap super, their battery is cheap
blankets, and the reduction is aimed at wool
clothing, which is not 10 per cent. of the annual
living expenses. No one doubts or denies that a
reduction of wages will follow a reduction of
tariff; yet a reduction of 10 per cent. is sufficient
to wipe out of the yearly earnings a sum equal
to the entire amount of the wool clothing bill.
By a reduction in tariff he has saved a dollar
and lost two. If free wool wipes out the
farmer's margin, the manufacturer's profit and
the laboring man's clothes, who will profit by it?
The tariff on wool and woolen goods is a
good thing, and it will be reduced in 1883. To get
a fair test of its workings we will take the
figures for three years under each tariff. The
total value of woolen goods for same years was
hundred and eighty-three million pounds. The
imports for 1884, '85 and '86 were two hundred
and sixty-three million pounds, an increase of
\$124,424,000, and in the three years the woolen
goods increased from one hundred and thirteen
million dollars to one hundred and twenty-eight
million dollars. The total increase on woolen
goods for clothing for time mentioned is
seventeen and a half million dollars.""Many mills and thousands of operatives are
idle to-day because of this loss. If they will
run away across the sea they may make more
profits by a reduction of the tariff. If above is
result of the 1883 reduction, what will it be under
the Mills bill?"French, Hanna & Co., woolen manufacturers,
of Fort Wayne, Ind., say: "We certainly
think that with free wool a speedy reduction in
manufactured woolen goods would follow. Our
markets would be flooded with foreign goods
and we should have the same times that pre-
ceded 1861, when all of the gold and silver wool-